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35. Contributiones ad Floram mycologicum lusitanicum. Series V Boletim da Sociedade Broteriana, 1883.

36. Contributiones ad Floram mycologicum lusitanicum. Series VI Boletim da Sociedade Broteriana, 1884.

37. Ueber die Gattung Corynelia. Berichte der deutschen Botan. Gesellsch. 1884.

38. Nonnulli Fungi Paraguayensis a Balansa lecti, *Revue Mycologuique*, Octobre, 1885.

39. New North American Fungi, *Bulletin Torr. Bot. Club*, No. 1, 1883.

40. New North American Fungi, *Bulletin Torr. Bot. Club*, No. 5, 1883.

41. New North American Fungi, JOURNAL OF MYCOLOGY, August, 1885.

42. Fungi novi Missouriensis, JOURNAL OF MYCOLOGY, October, 1885.

43. Rabenhorst's Kryptogamenflora von Deutschland, Oesterreich und der Schweiz. II Auflage: Dei Pilze bearbeitet von Dr. G. Winter, Leipzig, von 1880 an.

TERFEZIA LEONIS, TUL.--TUBER NIVEUM. (DESF.)

This highly esteemed species, known as the "White Truffle," has been sent from Northwestern Louisiana by Rev. A. B. Langlois, who reports it as quite common in the red sandy soil along the Red river in the vicinity of Natchitoches. It is much prized by the people there as a delicacy for the table, either eaten fresh or after having been sliced and dried. The specimens sent by Mr. L. were subglobose and one of them full two inches in diameter, strongly plicate or furrowed below, nearly smooth and pale reddish-brown outside, marbled white within and of compact texture much like a potato, but softer. When first dug from the ground the color is pure white, the reddish-brown tint being due to exposure to the air. The asci obovate or subglobose, 75—80 x 60—70 *u*. Each contain eight globose spores thickly clothed with obtuse, elongated, wart-like tubercles and about 20 *u* in diameter. The home of the white truffle is said to be in Northern Africa, though it is not uncommon in southern Europe, where its growth is favored by the mild winters. Fries mentions that two specimens of this species have been found in Sweden in the vicinity of Linkoping, but it is not common so far north. Its occurrence in the Red river region of Louisiana is less remarkable and makes it seem not improbable that it may be found in other localities in the Southern States. J. B. E.